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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)
 Questions Concerning Defectors Joseph J. DUTKANICZ (201-289236) and
 Vladimir O. SLOBODA (201-287527)

FROM: SR/CI/R
 Jane Curtis *✓*
 5 D 0005 x-1507 (red)

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

SX-4617

2 Oct 64

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

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OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. Chief, CI Liaison
 Jane Roman
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2. CI/RA

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*gloria
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*Input to Defector
Machine Program
10/VIII/65*

Document Number **893-910**

for FOIA Review on JUL 1976

AN	WFA	<i>CI/RA</i>
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2 October 1964

SUBJECT : Questions Concerning Defectors
Joseph J. DUTKANICZ (201-289236) and
Vladimir O. SLOBODA (201-287527)

USAREUR Case Summary 2-62-2 (copy attached) confirms DUTKANICZ's assignment to the 32nd Signal Battalion in Darmstadt. However, his wife indicated that he had CIC connections. In an interview at the American Embassy Moscow on 5 December 1961 (cited in DBA-288, 24 January 1962), she indicated that their trip behind the Iron Curtain "had been made possible because her husband worked for the CIC and was allowed to do things the ordinary 'GI' could not do." There are also penciled notations in the 201 file suggesting that his Army assignment may have included intelligence functions of some kind.

Per USAREUR Case Summary 2-62-2, DUTKANICZ himself told American Embassy officials in Moscow that he had been approached by KGB representatives in a bar near Darmstadt in 1958 and had accepted recruitment as a result of their threats and inducements. He claimed to have given them minimum cooperation from then until his defection, although the Army considered it probable that he had done more than he admitted. A further indication of his KGB involvement before defection is the fact that the special decree granting him Soviet citizenship was enacted three months before his arrival in the USSR; see Emb tel 851.

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SLOBODA's prior KGB involvement was confirmed by BEVISION, as reported in YT-1192. See attached memorandum of 28 March 1962 in regard to passage of this information to the Army. Further indications are the facts that SLOBODA was a KGB resettlement case and that he later told an American Embassy Moscow official that he had been blackmailed and framed into going to the USSR. See Moscow Emb tels A-572, 23 October 1962, and 851, 23 March 1962.

3. Army security investigations as immediate cause of defection.

Per USAREUR Case Summary 2-62-2, DUTKANICZ told American Embassy Moscow officials that he had informed his KGB handler that he was under investigation for security reasons. He defected soon after, in accord with a KGB suggestion that he do so.

SLOBODA's defection was precipitated by increased Army security measures, according to BEVISION.

for *James E. Curtis*
Lee H. Wigren
C/SR/CI/R

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EGOA-18262/R

201-289236
 Case: DUTKANICZ, Joseph, Sgt.
 9 June 1926
 Gorlice, Poland

Case Summary: 2-62-2

Date(s) of Activity: 1958-1960

Date Neutralized: N/A

Hostile Service: Soviet Intelligence
 Services (SIS),
 probably State
 Security Service (KGB)

Target: USAREUR Forces

Summary

Dutkanicz claims he was recruited by representatives of Soviet intelligence in West Germany during 1958. A combination of threats and inducements were used to gain his cooperation. He admits having had four meetings with his Soviet handlers during a two-year period, but claims he supplied only limited information to the KGB. There are, however, substantial indications that the compromise was greater. His espionage activity was terminated by his defection to the USSR in June 1960. He was subsequently exploited for propaganda purposes by the Soviets. Details of his complicity were obtained from statements made by Dutkanicz to US officials in Moscow.

EI and Assignments

Dutkanicz's principal mission was to report changes in the status and disposition of USAREUR forces indicating possible preparations for hostilities. He also admits receiving detailed instructions from the SIS which probably included additional collection EI, but he did not elaborate on these missions.

Recruitment and Modus Operandi

Dutkanicz, a naturalized US citizen born in Poland, was shipped to Germany in 1943 as a slave laborer and immigrated to the United States after World War II. He was drafted into the US Army in 1951 and was a sergeant in the 32nd Signal Battalion, Darmstadt, at the time of defection. He is a convinced liberal and has espoused leftist causes which led to a review and revocation of his SECRET clearance in January 1960.

Dutkanicz claims he was approached by KGB personnel in 1958 while drinking in a bar at Crumstadt, near Darmstadt. In the initial conversation, a combination of threats and inducements were used to obtain his promise of cooperation. The threats were mostly implied and directed against relatives in Poland, his immediate family in West Germany and Dutkanicz personally. Inducements consisted of promises to assist relatives residing behind the Iron Curtain. He also admits having been offered money on several occasions, but he allegedly refused to accept payment for his espionage activities. Dutkanicz claims that the

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controlling agency was the KGB. He admits having four meetings with the KGB representatives, who were allegedly from Vienna, Austria, during the period 1958 to 1960. He was furnished an accommodations address which he no longer remembers and was given secret writing materials. He claims to have sent only four letters to the accommodations address and he alleges to have furnished only negative imminence reports.

In May 1960 Dutkanicz informed his SIS handler that he was being investigated for security reasons and he was advised to apply for leave and defect with his wife and family to the USSR via Austria and Czechoslovakia. Dutkanicz complied with the instructions. Contact with KGB representatives was established on 26 June 1960 in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, a short distance from Vienna. He and his family then drove to Lvov, USSR, with a Soviet escort. He was subsequently exploited by the Soviets for propaganda purposes. The actual propaganda material was prepared by the KGB based on details furnished by Dutkanicz. In March 1962 the Soviets permitted his wife to return to the United States, but the children were retained in the USSR. Dutkanicz was allowed to accompany his wife to the US Embassy in Moscow for making the necessary preparations for her return. During this period Dutkanicz made a statement concerning his espionage activities in behalf of the KGB.

USAREUR Comment

Although Dutkanicz's confession was obtained under unusual circumstances, his statements appear substantially true although obviously incomplete. A strong possibility exists that he worked for the KGB for a longer period than he admits, and it is probable that Dutkanicz provided the KGB with considerably more information than negative imminence reports. His statement that his SIS recruiters were from Vienna is possibly correct and is supported by his alleged defection route. His statement that he refused payment from the SIS seems unlikely, since he reportedly was spending considerable amounts of money before his defection. The case is of unusual significance since it constitutes one of the most serious known penetrations of USAREUR forces by hostile intelligence. Also important is the fact that Dutkanicz's defection was apparently instigated by the Soviets for propaganda purposes after he lost access to sensitive information.

Additional reports will be prepared as information becomes available.

PREPARED BY PRODUCTION BRANCH, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, HQ USAREUR,

APO 403, US FORCES

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28 March 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: JAGUAR Request for Questions to be used in interview with
Mrs. Lillian SLOBODA, wife of American defector
Vladimir SLOBODA

1. LOND 6883 (IN 47926) of 23 March 1962 regarding the Subject was discussed with Mr. James Hunt, DC/CI on 27 March 1962. He was asked if the Army had been advised of BEVISION's identification of SLOBODA as a KGB agent (YT-1192, 16 January 1962) and if this information should be passed to JAGUAR. Mr. Hunt said that the Army was somewhat embarrassed about this case since SLOBODA had "flunked 4 or 5 LCFLUTTER examinations" before his defection, so the information had not been passed to the Army. As noted in YT-1192, SLOBODA was not particularly important, according to BEVISION, and Hunt believed the Army assumed he was an RIS agent when he went over the hill.

2. Mr. Hunt saw no reason to give the information to JAGUAR but suggested that in our cable we say SLOBODA was presumed RIS.

3. The Polish Desk said that BEVISION is currently being interrogated by the Army and they probably will ask him questions about SLOBODA.

L. Lyon
Louise Lyon
SR/CI/RED

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